

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 587.]

WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON: Printed on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

19 FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and has gained at his store, opposite the court-house, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANTISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Goods and Queen-Ware, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

20 NOTICE,

THE partnership of Reid & McLean being thus day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by note, bond or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective debts. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

21 For Sale.

THOLLOW MILITARY LANDS: 2,556 2/3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2/3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburg.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sul-

livant.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters:

449 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1,000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russell creek.

1,000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barron.

1,000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,

1,000 do. one on big Barron, and one on Trade Water.

666 2/3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1,000 do. Thomas Gaskins do.

1,500 do. do. Goose creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

7 ALL those indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

FOR SALE.

1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on S Tramels creek, a branch of Big Barron, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Pincheon camp creek, on Big Barron river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlauman, on the 15th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

5 To be Hired,

BEFORE Mr. Coleman's door, in Lexington, on Monday the 1st day of January 1798,

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES.

three men and a woman, of the estate of Christopher Chinn etc. They are now to be removed more than five miles from Lexington, to be well clad and taxes paid.—At the same time will be rented sixteen acres of cleared land, lying about four miles from Lexington, belonging to said estate. All those indebted for hire of negroes for the present year, are requested to be punctual in their payments, and return the negroes at that time, well cloathed, agreeable to their contract.

WALKER BAYLOR, Guardian.

December 12, 1797.

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CONFLAGRATION: a poem on the last day,—may be had at this office.

22 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Georgetown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 25, 1797.

23 FOR SALE,

An Overstock Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery,

STANDING in Madison county, up- on Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction.

The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclined to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.
ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.
N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

* * * Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

24 WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Businesses. Also two or three

Good Journeymen, for House work; to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

tf

25 THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

26 FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and all vessels fitting the same, all having last fall, and in good order.

ALSO A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. ALSO A

VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. ALSO, the noted horse called the FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BEELER

27 NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to part

for Philadelphia on the Fifteenth

of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account &c. to him, for payment. If it is not

then made, he will feel himself justifiable in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, jun.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1797. lawf

28 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a foal Mare, 2 years old, a natural trotter, about 4 hands high, no braid, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her hock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and thief, or reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

29 FOR SALE.

30 The Subscriber.

WHICH is about to remove his old Rose Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in six lots, fifty-six and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty feet back, will also lay out a narrow street five rods wide, on the main road between Lexington and the town of Frankfort, three rods west of the other lots, will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

63 Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from his home, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23rd instant, adark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and strip, two hindfeet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytzel.

Lexington, April 28.

31 TANNERS' OIL

32 FOR SALE BY WILLIAM MORTON, LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvanian Seminary, at the College, December 2, 1797.

Resolved, that the Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

E. J. BRADFORD, Clerk.

33 Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY IN LEXINGTON and its vicinity—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1797.

tf

34 LOST

IN August last, from James Donwid-

ig's near Madison court house, a

foal Mare, fourteen years old, near fifteen hands high, a star in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, tis otis natural. Any per-

son taking her up and securing her,

so that I get her again, shall have five

dollars reward, paid by me, near Lex-

ington.

John Gardner.

35 For sale,

36 THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND,

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Lincoln creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Roachcreek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Credick in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLT, attorney for

EXTRACT.

From Mr. PAINE'S AGGRAVIAL JUSTICE.

IT is the practice of what has unjustly obtained the name of civilization (and the practice merits not to be called either charity or policy) to make some provision for persons becoming poor and wretched, only at the time they become so.—Would it not, even as a matter of economy, be far better, to advise means to prevent their becoming poor? This can best be done, by making every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, an inheritor of something to begin with. The ragged face of society, charged with the extremes of affluence and of want, proves that some extraordinary violence has been committed upon it, and calls on justice for redress. The great mass of the poor, in all countries, are become an hereditary race, and is next to impossible for them to get out of that state themselves. It ought also to be observed, that this increases in all countries that are called civilized. More persons fall annually into it, than get out of it.

—Though in a plan, in which justice and humanity are the foundation principles, interest ought not to be admitted into the calculation, yet it is always of advantage to the establishment of any plan, to show that it is beneficial as a matter of interest. The success of any proposed plan, submitted to public consideration, must finally, depend on the numbers interested in supporting it, united with the justice of its principles.

The plan here proposed, will benefit all, without injuring any. It will consolidate the interest of the republic, with that of the individual. To the numerous class dispossessed of their natural inheritance by the system of landed property, it will be an act of national justice. To persons dying possessed of moderate fortunes, it will operate as a tontine, and the children, more beneficial than the sum of money paid into the fund: and it will give to the accumulation of riches a degree of security, that none of the old governments of Europe, now tottering on their foundations, can give.

I do not suppose that more than one family in ten, in any of the countries of Europe, has, when the head of the family dies, a clear property of five hundred pounds sterling. To all such, the plan is advantageous. That property would pay fifty pounds into the fund, and if there were only two children under age, they would receive fifteen pounds each (thirty pounds) on coming of age, and be entitled to ten pounds a year after fifty. It is from the overgrown acquisition of property that the fund will support itself; and I know that the possessors of such property in England, though they would eventually be benefited by the protection of nine-tenths of it, will exclaim against the plan. —But, without entering into any enquiry how they came by that property, let them recollect that they have been the advocates of this war, and that Mr. Pitt has already laid on more new taxes to be raised annually, upon the people of England, and that for supporting the despots of Austria, and the Bourbons, against the liberties of France, than would annually pay all the sum proposed in this plan.

I propose to create a national fund, out of which there shall be paid to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, as a compensation in part, for the loss of his or her natural inheritance, by the introduction of the system of landed property: and also, the sum of ten pounds sterling, per annum, during life, to every person now living, of the age of fifty years, and to all others as they shall arrive at that age.—The means by which the fund is to be created, are as follows—

It is proposed that the payments, as already stated, be made to every person, rich or poor. It is best to make it so, to prevent invidious distinctions. It is also right it should be so, because it is in view of natural inheritance, which, as a right, belongs to every man, over and above the property he may have created or inherited from those who did. Such persons as do not choose to receive it, can throw it into the common fund.

Taking it then for granted, that no person ought to be in worse condition when born under what is called a state of civilization, than he would have been, had he been born in a state of nature, and that civilization ought to have made, and ought still to make, provision for that purpose, it can only be done by subtracting from property, a portion equal in value to the natural inheritance it has absorbed;

Various methods may be proposed for this purpose, but that, which appears to be the best, not only because it will operate without deranging any present possessors, or without interfering with the collection of taxes, or loans necessary for the purpose of government and the revolution, but because it will be the least troublesome, and most effectual, and also because the subtraction will be made at a time that best admits it, which is, at the moment that property is passing by the death of one person to the possession of another. In this case, the bequeather gives nothing; the receiver pays nothing. —The only matter to him, is, that the monopoly of natural inheritance, to which there never was a right, begins to cease in his person. A generous man would not wish it to continue, and a just man will rejoice to see it abolished.

My state of health prevents my making sufficient enquiries with respect to the doctrine of probabilities, whereto found calculations with such degrees of certainty as they are capable of. What, therefore, I offer on this head is more the result of observation and reflection, than of received information; but I believe it will be found to agree sufficiently enough with fact.

In the first place, taking twenty-one years as the epoch of maturity, all the property of a slave real and personal, is always in the possession of persons above that age. It is then necessary to know as a datum of calculation, the average of years, which persons above that age will live. I take this average to be about thirty years, for though many persons will live forty, fifty or sixty years after the age of twenty-one years, others will die much sooner, and some in every year of that time.

Taking, then, thirty years as the average of time, it will give, without any material variation, one way or other, the average of time in which the whole property or capital of a nation, or a sum equal thereto, will have passed through one entire revolution in descent, that is, will have gone by death to new possessors; for though, in many instances, some parts of this capital will remain forty, fifty or sixty years in the possession of one person, other parts will have revolved two or three times before that thirty years expire, which will bring it to that average; for were one half the capital of a nation to revolve twice in thirty years, it would produce the same fund as if the whole revolved once.

Taking, then, thirty years as the average of time in which the whole capital of a nation, or a sum equal thereto, will revolve once, the thirteenth part thereof will be the sum that will revolve every year, that is, will go by death to new possessors; and this last sum being thus known, and the ratio per cent, to be subtracted from it being determined, will give the annual amount or income of the proposed fund, to be applied as already mentioned.

In looking over the discourse of the English minister, Pitt, in his opening of what is called, in England, the budget (the scheme of finance for the year 1797) I find an estimate of a national capital of the country.—As this estimate of a national capital is prepared ready to my hand, I take it as a datum to act upon.—When a calculation is made upon the known capital of a nation, combined with its population, it will serve as a scale for any other nation, in proportion to its capital and population however or less. I am the more disposed to take this estimate of Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of showing to that minister, upon his own calculation, how much better money may be employed than wasting it, as he has done, on the wild project of setting up Bourbon kings. What in the name of Heaven, are Bourbon kings to the people of England? It is better that the people have bread.

Mr. Pitt states the national capital of England to be one thousand three hundred millions sterling, which is about one fourth part of the national capital of France, including Belgium. The event of the last Harvest in each country proves that the soil of France is more productive than that of England, and that it can better support twenty-four or twenty-five millions of inhabitants, than that of England can seven, or seven and a half.

The thirteenth part of this capital of £ 1,200,000,000, is £ 43,333,333, which is the part that will revolve every year by death in that country to new possessors, and the sum that will annually revolve in France in the proportion of four to one, will be about one hundred and seventy-three millions sterling. From this sum of £ 43,333,333, annually revolving, is to be subtracted the value of the natural inheritance absorbed in it, which perhaps, in fair justice, cannot be taken for less, and ought not to be taken more than a tenth part.

It will always happen, that of the property thus revolving by deaths every year, part will descend in a direct line to sons and daughters, and the other part collaterally, and in proportion will be found to be about three to one: that is, about thirty millions of the above sum will descend to direct heirs, and the remaining sum of £ 13,333,333, to more distant relations, and part to strangers.

Considering then that man, is always related to society, that relationship will become comparatively greater in proportion as the next of kin is more distant. It is therefore consistent with civilization to say, that where there are no direct heirs, society shall be heir to a part over and above the tenth part due to society. If this additional part be from five to ten or twelve per cent, in proportion as the next of kin be nearer or more remote, so as to average with the effects that may fall, which ought always to go to society and not to the government, an addition of ten per cent, more, the produce from the sum of £ 43,333,333, will be,

From 32,000,000, at 10 per cent, £ 3,200,000.
From 13,333,333, at 10 per cent, £ 1,333,000.
With the addition of ten per cent, more, £ 5,666,666.

£ 43,333,333 - - - - £ 5,666,666

Having thus arrived at the annual amount of the proposed fund, I come in the next place, to speak of the population proportioned to this fund, and to compare it with uses to which the fund is to be applied.

The population (I mean that of England) does not exceed seven millions and a half, and the number of persons above the age of fifty will in that case be about four hundred thousand. There would not however be more than that number that would accept the proposed ten pounds sterling per annum, though they would be entitled to it. I have no idea it would be accepted by many persons who had a yearly income of two or three hundred pounds sterling. But as we often see instances of rich people falling into sudden poverty, even at the age of fifty, they would have the right of drawing all the arrears due to them. Four millions, therefore of the above annual sum of £ 5,666,666, will be required for four hundred thousand persons, at ten pounds sterling each.

I come now to speak of persons annually arriving at twenty-one years of age. If all the persons who died were above the age of twenty-one years, the number of persons annually arriving at that age, must be equal to the annual number of deaths, to keep the population stationary. But the greater part die under the age of twenty-one, and therefore, the number of persons annually arriving at twenty-one, will be less than half the number of deaths. The whole number of deaths upon a population of seven millions and a half, will be about 200,000 annually. The number arriving at twenty-one years of age will be about 100,000. The whole number of these will not receive the proposed fifteen pounds, for the reason already mentioned, that in the former case, they would be entitled to it. Admitting then that a tenth part declined receiving it, the amount would stand thus:

Fund annually	£ 5,666,666
To 400,000 aged persons at £ 10 per cent	£ 4,000,000
excl. £ 400,000	
To 90,000 persons of all ages	£ 1,333,000
£ 15 per ea. £ 1,333,000	5,000,000
	5,666,666

remains £ 416,666

There are in every country a number of blind and lame persons, totally incapable of earning a livelihood. But as it will always happen that the greater number of blind persons will be among those who are above the age of fifty years, they will be provided for in that class. The remaining sum of £ 316,666, will provide for the lame and blind under that age, at the same rate of £ 10 annually for each person.

ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE BRUTE CREATION.

We remark only in brute animals cries which appear to us inarticulate; we hear only an almost invariable repetition of the same sounds. We can besides scarcely represent to ourselves how a conversation can be kept up between animals who have a long snout or a bill. From these prejudices we conclude pretty generally, that brute animals have no language in the proper sense of the word; that speech is an advantage peculiar to ourselves, and the privilege expressive of human reason. We are so superior to animals, that we need not overlook or be wilfully blind to the qualities they possess: and the apparent uniformity of sounds that strike us, ought not to mislead our judgment. When a foreign language is spoken in our presence, we conceive that we hear only a repetition of the same sounds. Habit and even a knowledge of the language, can only enable us to distinguish the difference. The organs of animals are dissimilar to ours, that this difficulty must be increased, and it must be almost impossible for us to observe and discriminate the accents, the expressions, the inflections of their language. Do brute animals speak or not? The question is to be answered by the testimony of two others. Have they what is necessary to enable them to speak? Can they, without speaking, execute what we see them execute? Language supposes only a train of ideas and a power of articulation. It might easily be proved, that brute animals feel, compare, judge, reflect, conclude; all that is in this respect necessary to enable them to speak. With regard to the power of articulation, the majority of them appear to have nothing in their organization that should deprive them of it. We even see birds whose conformation is so different from ours, arrive at the pronunciation of words entirely similar to what we articulate. Thus animals possess all the requisites necessary to language. But if we examine more closely the detail of their actions, we shall see that they must necessarily communicate a part of their ideas, and that is most likely by the aid of words. It is certain that, between themselves, they never confound the cry of fear with that which expresses love. Their various agitations have different intonations that characterize them. If a mother alarmed for her family had but one cry to warn them of their danger, the family would on hearing this cry, always make the same movements. But on the contrary, these movements vary according to circumstances. Sometimes it is to hasten their flight, sometimes to conceal themselves, and sometimes to make resistance. Since then in consequence of the orders given by the mother, the actions are different, it is impossible but that the language must be different. Can the expressions between the male and female, while a cow is in heat, be the same, between them, as the female, when we perceive so clearly a thousand movements of a different nature? An oxen, more or less marked on the part of the male; a coyness mixed with allurement on the part of the female; a affected refusal, caprice, jealousy, quarrels reconciliation. Can we suppose that the sounds which accompany all these movements, are not varied, as well as the situations which they express? It is true, that the language of action is of great use with brute animals, and that they can communicate by means of a confused, feeble part of ideas. This language, familiar to beings who feel more strongly than they think, makes a very

quick impression, and produces almost instantaneously the communication of the sentiments it expresses; but it can not suffice for all the combined actions of animals, which suppose concert, convention, designation of place, &c. &c. Two wolves, who, to hunt with the greatest ease, divide the task between them, the one attacking the prey, whilst the other waits in a convenient place to pursue it with fresh strength, could not altogether without communicating their project, and it is impossible they should communicate it without the aid of articulate language.

The education of brute animals is effected in a great measure by the language of action. It is imitation which accustoms them to the movements necessary for the preservation of the natural life of the animal. But when comes, when the objects of forethought and fear increase with the dangers to which they are exposed, this language is no longer sufficient; instruction becomes complicated and words are necessary to transmit it. Without an articulate language how, for example, can the education of a fox be completed? Fact proves, that before they have had time to instruct themselves by their own experience, the young foxes, when they come out of the kennel for the first time, are more mischievous and cautious in places where they are much persecuted, than the old ones are where no snares are laid for them. This observation, which is incontrovertible, affords absolute demonstration of the necessity of language. For how can they otherwise acquire the science of precaution, which supposes a series of facts known, or comparisons made, of judgments formed? It is absurd then to doubt that brute animals have a language, by means of which they transmit the ideas which must necessarily be communicated. But the invention of words being limited by the need they have of them, the language must of course be very concise among beings who are always in a state of action, of fear, or of sleep. There exists between them but a very limited number of relations; and from their mode of living, they are absolute strangers to those numerous refinements which are the fruit of tacititious passions, of society, of leisure, and of *ennui*. It is probable, that the language of carnivorous animals is more copied than of frugivorous animals, much less exuberant, and that in all the species it would improve as well as their intelligence, if they enjoyed the exterior requisites necessary to improvement. But want, the principle of activity in every sentient being, will ever retain each species within the limits assigned to it by nature.

GOOD NATURED CREDULITY.

A MORAL TALE.

A Chaldean peasant was conducting a goat to the city of Bagdad. He was mounted on an ass, and the goat followed him with a bell suspended from his neck. 'I shall sell these animals (said he to himself) for thirty pieces of silver; and with this money I can purchase a new turban, and a rich vestment of vanity, which I will tie with a fah of purple silk. The young dandies will then smile more favourably upon me; and I shall then be the finest man at the mosque.'—Whilst the peasant was thus anticipating an idea of his future enjoyments, three artful rogues concerted a stratagem to plunder him of his present treasures. As he moved slowly along, one of them slipped off the bell from the neck of the goat, and, fastened it without being perceived, to the tail of the ass, carried away his booty. The man riding upon the ass, and hearing the sound of the bell, continued to muse without the least suspicion of the loss he had sustained. Happening however a short while afterwards, to turn about his head, he discovered, with grief and astonishment, that the animal was gone, which constituted so considerable a part of his riches; and he enquired, with the utmost anxiety after his goat, of every traveller whom he met.

The second rogue now accosted him and said, 'I have just seen in yonder field, a man in great haste, dragging along with him a goat.'—The peasant dismounted and requested the obliging stranger to hold his ass, that he

might lose no time in overtaking the thief. He instantly began the pursuit, and having traversed in vain the course that was pointed out to him, he came back fatigued and breathless to the place from whence he set out; where he found neither his ass nor the deceitful informer, to whose care he had intrusted him. As he walked penitively onwards, overwhelmed with shame, vexation, and disappointment, his attention was roused by the loud complaints and lamentations of a poor man, who sat by the side of a well. He turned out of the way to sympathize with a brother in affliction, recounted his own misfortunes, and required the cause of all that violent sorrow which seemed to oppress him. 'Alas! said the poor man, in the most piteous tone of voice, as I was rising here to drink, I dropped into the water a casket full of diamonds, which I was employed to carry to the caliph of Bagdad; and I shall be put to death on suspicion of having betrayed so valuable a treasure. Why do not you jump into the well in search of the casket, cried the peasant? I am furnished at the fluidity of his new acquaintance. Because it is deep, replied the man, and I can neither dive nor swim—but will you undertake this kind office for me, and I will reward you with thirty pieces of silver?' The peasant accepted the offer with exultation, and, whilst he was putting off his caftak, vest, and slippers, pour'd out his soul in thanksgivings to the holy prophet, for this providential succour. But the moment he plunged into the water, in search of the pretended casket, the man (who was one of the rogues that had concerted the plan of robbing him) seized upon his garments, and bore them off in security to his comrades.

Thus, through inadvertence, simplicity, and credulity, was the unfortunate Chaldean duped of all his little possessions; and he hasted back to his cottage, with no other covering for his nakedness, than a tattered garment which he borrowed on the road.

L O S T.
ON the evening of the 25th instant, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, with a number of valuable papers, amongst which is a bond executed by John Fowler & John Overton, to the amount of £100. Any person delivering said book &c. to Mr. John McNair, in Lexington, or to Mr. David Logan, shall be handsomely rewarded by me,
JAMES MCCLURE,
December 26, 1797. *titus*

Five Dollars Reward,
LOST, in the neighborhood of Springfield, Washington county, a BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing, ready papers, which will be of no service to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the above described pocket book, with its contents to the subscriber, living in Stanford, Lincoln county.

JOHN SMITH:
December 27, 1797. *titus*

For Sale,
FOUR OUT LOTS adjoining each other, situate in Lexington, on which is my brick yard, which is equal if not superior to any in this place. Also a commodious brick dwelling house; the walls and work of which is superior to any in this place—with a never failing spring, convenient to the house, the water of which is of an excellent quality. I have also 8 acres of WOOD LAND, adjoining the above lots.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN BOB,
Lexington, December 27, 1797. *titus*

Notice to the Citizens of Kentucky.
I AM legally and equitably entitled to two thousand acres of land, lying near the dry ridge, and have a patent for it in my own name—also three thousand acres adjoining the above, patented in the name of Joseph Perkins and myself. Should those lands or any part thereof be offered for sale by any person whatever, I hereby forewarn all and every person from purchasing them, or any part of them.

THO. UNDERWOOD,
December 9, 1797. *titus*

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, December 27.

The Washington paper of Saturday last, states the Ohio to be very high, and very full of ice, notwithstanding which two boats had arrived at Lime-stone—it may therefore be expected that next Monday will bring the long wished for mail.

A gentleman immediately from Natchez, brings the following information.—That an officer of the United States had assured him that there was at that time two detachments of Spanish troops in motion, one attending, and another defending the Mississippi river—that they were destined to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Natchez, and that they were instructed by their government to order Mts. Elliott and Pope, with their troops to leave the country without delay. It was at the same time observed, that unless they were assisted by the inhabitants, their situation would be deplorable.

An election was held on the 10th & 20th instant, in Montgomery county, for a representative in the General Assembly of this State, in the room of Bennett Clarke, whose election was contested, when Mr. Clarke was re-elected by a large majority.

To-morrow, we understand, is the day appointed for the execution of James Swango.

* * * The time of hiring Negroes advertised by John Young was wrong inserted—it is the 1st and not the 15th of January; At which time those who hired them for the present year are requested to discharge their bonds.

NOTICE,
That the annual election for trustees of this town will be held at the Court house on Saturday the 6th of January 1798, at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ARTHUR, Clerk.
Lexington, Dec. 26, 1797.

The Board of trustees will meet at Robert Megowan's, on Friday next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—As the intention of this meeting is to settle all the business of the present year, it is requested that all those who are indebted, as well as those who have demands against the board will attend.

J. A.

Notice.
WHEREAS little attention has been paid to an advertisement of the Executors of James Parker deceased, requesting all those indebted to the law firm of Alexander & James Parker, to make immediate payment &c. And whereas the executors cannot discharge the duties imposed on them by their oaths and the nature of their appointments unless they take legal measures for the collection of the outstanding debts of said firm; it becomes necessary once more to request all those indebted as above, to make payment to Alexander Parker, on or before the twelfth day of February next, otherwise they may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of an attorney, and suits ordered immediately after that day, against all delinquents without discrimination.

ALEX. PARKER,
JOHN COURN., Exrs.
JOHN BRADFORD, Exrs.
December 25, 1797.

Notice,
THAT application will be made to the county court of Lincoln, at their January court, by the subscriber hereof, for an order to establish a town to be called Newgarden, on part of a tract of land formerly the property of Charles English, on which was that well known place called English's station; also for the purpose of appointing and settling in certain truffles, the aforesaid premises, agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act concerning the establishing towns."

LUCAS SULLIVAN,
Town of Washington.

David Humphrey;

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER;
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, in Capt. Kenneth M'Coy's house on Mill street, the second house from Short street, Lexington.—Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale,
By the subscriber, in Lexington, on the second Monday in January, 1798, for CASH, two likely NEGRO FELLOWS, under good character, and perhaps equal to any in the state.—They have had the small pox, measles, &c. &c. The sale will begin at one o'clock, in the court house yard.
ELI CLEVELAND.
December 1797. *titus*

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, in said county; on Monday the 22d day of January and on Thursday the 25th day of January, and also on Monday the 29th day of January next, on the North fork of Licking, at Capt. Joseph Berry's about one mile above the bridge (over said North fork), on the road which leads from Washington to May's lick,) to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting the improvement and special calls of a pre-emption right of Cloough Overton, a fugitive of William Bartlett;

JOHN OVERTON,
Mason county, Ken. I hear at law to tucky, December 22, 1797. C. Overton deceased.

GEORGE TEGARDEN,
Has just Received and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware &c.

Which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for CASH.
December 27, 1797. *titus*

FOR SALE,
FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1785—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.
ROBERT BRADLEY.

TROTTER AND SCOTT,
Having determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.
Lexington, December 19, 1797.

EDWARD WEST,
On High Street, Lexington.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has revived his shop, and is now ready to serve any gentleman who may please to favor him with their custom. He will carry on the Silver, Gold, and Watch businesses, in their various branches—and from a supply of materials and funds he expects to have in a short time will be able to dispatch business on the shortest notice.

December 19.

FOR SALE,
DIRECT FROM PHILADELPHIA;
A good assortment of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SADDLERY and HARD WARE;

Which will be sold, by the Package, on the most reasonable terms—Apply to ANDREW HOLMES.
Lexington, December 22.

THIS is to forward all persons from taking any engagement on a bond for clearing and surveying a half acre of land, given by the subscriber to Alexander Walker, of Scott county, bearing date the 6th of November, 1797; as said bond was given for land in the Miami purchase; and it evidently appears from Judge Syme's certificates he never was entitled to say—said Walker was now in Georgetown jail, for a supposed forgery of a deed for said land.

titus MARTIN NALL.

Hershey's Meditations for sale at this Office.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

FOR OUR FAIR READERS.

Advice to a young lady shortly after her marriage—By an unmarried lady.

Dear Jenny, since the single state,
You're fair, and can't yourself a mate;
Since matrimony's plod'd to a wife,
And blis's or woe's int'd for life;
A friendly mite the woe would thaw
To gain the blis's and melt the woe.
But, first of all, I must suppose
You've with mature reflection chose;
And, this premis'd, I think you may
Have had no inspired blis's the way.

Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her tyrole in life—
Within that sphere to move about
Should be her principal delight.
To guide the house with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband blest & pare;
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind;
There are no tasks to wives affig'd.
They never think domestic care
Beneath the weight of the fair;
But daily chancery dispeas'd,
Till she's wak'd by her master's care.
Be frugal—plenty round you fea;
And always keep the golden mean;
Be always clear, but seldom fine;
Let decentneatness round you thin.
If once fair decency be feal,
Love soon deserts the genial bed.
Not vice your house, though near & clean;
In all things keep a proper mean.
Moll us our few mistakes in this;
Too anxious some—some too refine.

The early days of wedded life,
Are oft o' scall with childish strife.
Then be it your peculiar care
To keep that feaing bright & fair.
For that's the time, by gentle art
To fix your empire in his heart,
With kind abling carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it through neglect expire,
The world would be in dire fire.
To change his rustic taste & mind,
Till love shall be with friendship join'd;
Raids him on that basis, 'twill endure.
From time and迭tselfe secure—
Be fire you ne'er for pow'r contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end;
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes,
From pride and officious rife.
Heav'n gave to man superior sway;
When heav'n and earth at once obey,
Earth's laws, whose brows ne'er cloud,
Be always cheerful—sing loud.
Let trifles never discompose
You features, temper or repose.

A broad for happiness ne'er room,
True happiness resides at home.
Still make your partner easy there;
Man finds abroad sufficient care.
If everthing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all
The gaudy scenes of pleasure call.
With cheerful chat his cares become,
And always meets him with a smile.
Should palfion e'er his foul deform,
Serenely inset the barding forms;
Never in wavy war engag'd;
Nor ever met his rage with rage.
With all your sex's soft'ning art,
Recall his us'age to his heart;
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly touch his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his fees;
Few hindus pardon that offence;
I'll difford raise—diffit it breeds,
And hotd certainly succeeds—
Then shun, on! than that fatal shelf;
Still think him wiser than yourself,
If you should otherwise believe,
Never let him fuc a thought perverse.
When you have made your partner's heart,
You won't forgive the part;
Yes, kindly bear your share of pain,
And half his trouble still retain.
From rising morn till setting night,
To see him pleas'd your chief delight.

But now methinks I hear you cry
Shall the pretend—oh, vanity;
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herself a wife?—
I own you're ample caufe to chide,
And, blushing, throw my pen aside.

ANXIOUOE.
In each of the Roman Catholic countries,
where supererogation still has a hold, those in
order of priests called Friars, who cannot by
law exercise certain functions belonging to the
higher order of priesthood—a young lady four
years ago called into a monastery at a place called
Cobretta, in the island of Madeira, in order
to confess, and finding a friar (or brother) of
that order living alone in one of the chapels, she
met and droug him, and told him all her sins
the first fold nothing—she asked him for advo-
cation—“I am no priest,” (said the friar,) “I can-
not give you absolution.” “No priest,” (said
the lady,) “very much surprised, and in a great
passion.” “Well,” (said the friar,) “I'll go and complain
to your superiors; for yo'll durst to take my
confession?”—“And I'll go,” returned the friar,
“and tell all your blabbing to your husband!”
—Thus was the word.

To the Public.

FROM and after the first day of January 1798, the KENYON GAZETTE will be published once a week only, on that fixed paper denominat-
ed *KENYON'S GAZETTE*, which will be larger than
what we at present use. The price will be Three
Dollars per annum; but if we should fail pro-
curing such paper, through the inclemency of the
weather, we shall publish the present fixed paper until Royal can be procured, with a pro-
portionate deduction of the price to subscribers.

JOHN BRAFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that full
payment should be given for the intended
change, especially as the present conditions for-
merly given for publishing twice a week will be ex-
isted; the following, to every impartial mind, the
Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory—

Immediately after the commencement of the
present year, printing paper cost one third of its
former price; so as event of so much importance
as, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be
taken into the calculations necessary to be made
at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette.
Half a dozen continued at the price it then
was, the profits were given up to the printer, who
moderates; but at its advanced prices, the whole
amount received for his publications will not
defray the necessary charges incident to his office.
Nothing could have induced the Editor
to attempt a publication twice a week on the
terms he did, but the having more hands than
could be employed in publishing a weekly pa-
per, and who he was obliged to support, without
a prospect of better emploment? And nothing
could have induced the printer, after all his
profits were followed up to the printer, but the
Editor, with an idea that an attempt to raise
the price of his paper, would contribute to strength-
en an impression then made on the public mind
unfavorable to him, and against which, he was
convinced time would be the best antidote. These
are the most offendle reasons for the alteration
about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that
in his connexion with the public, he shall ever
be able to give satisfactory reasons for his con-
duct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is
permitted him.



BLAZE,

WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelson, of York town, Virginia, will stand the ensuing
season, which will commence the 10th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at
Col Robert Sanders' stable, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, 9 miles Lexington; and may cover mares at five pounds each
the season. A promissory attested note, will be
required with the mare, for five pounds, payable
the 25th day of December ensuing—which
will be discharged by the payment of twelve
dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dol-
lars the single leap, to be paid at the stable
door. Young colts, or gelded beef cattle or
merchant horses, will be sold at the market
price, if delivered at said Sanders' by the
25th of December, to discharge the 9 dollars.

There will be large and excellent meadows,
well enclosed for mares from a distance, at 35
per week. Great attention will be paid to
mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not
be anturable for escapes or accidents that may
happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen
hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great
strength and activity; his figure is given up to
be uneceptable.

ENSI. WHARTON.
BLAZE was born by Vandal, his dam by French-
man, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand-
dam by Eufyphron, his great great grand dam by
Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by
Gupt Egyptian, his great great great great
grand dam by Wondock, his great great great
great great great grand dam by Vital's Turk, his
great great great great grand dam by Ole Hanbury,
and out of one of the daughters of Ole Hanbury's
dam, which was got by a daughter of Dorothy and
Layton's baroness. Vandal was got by appeti-
tor, and out of the filly of Cheshire. This colt
is the filly of Hale, the dam of Dared. All
BLAZE is said to be of the best family of
running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.
A true copy of the original from England.
HUGH NELSON.

October 23, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported stud
horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nel-
son, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to
Benjamin Wharton, is a full and well fed get-
ter.

MICAH CARR.
CASA. HIGGISON.

Hanover county.

Blaze has generally been valued at a thou-
sand pounds.

H. N.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on South
Elkhorn, Scott county, a forester, nine
years old, 13 hands high, branded If on the
near shoulder and buttock, a small star, paces
and trots appraised to 61.

HUGH SHANNON.

August 28, 1797.

53

FOR SALE.
FIVE hundred acres of LAND, lying about
14 miles from Frankfort, not far from the
head of Cedar creek. My price for it is \$10. Alfa
a good MILL SEAT, with about thirty acres of
Land, lying on Boon's creek, a good road to
it, also a good road from it to the Kentucky river—
it will be sold very low for Calf. Terms
apply to the subscriber.

ELI CLEVELAND.

December 12.

24

13 Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the
2d of April last, a black mare about
fourteen hands and a half high,
five or six years old, branded on the
right shoulder 23, though not perceivable
unless shod, a small star, natural
troter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark
mane and tail, with a small star, was
rubbed on the nose and under jaw by
putting on a muzzle. I will give the
above reward if brought to me, or ten
dollars for such information that I
get them.

James Davies.

Madison county, Nov. 13, 1797.

For Sale,
FIVE hundred and fifty acres of
first rate bottom land, entered in
the name of Daniel Branham, lying on
the Kentucky river, five miles from
Port William, adjoining Jesse Pendleton's
fourteen hundred acre survey.
Those who incline to purchase said
valuable land, will apply to the printer.

James Trotter.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

CASH
4 Will be given for a likely
Negro Girl,
Of good character, between the age
of ten and fifteen years.—Enquire of
the Printer.

Samuel Meredith.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797.

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE just imported a Large and General
Affortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

Which they are opening for sale at their store,
next door to Stewart's printing office, and which
they will dispose of either by wholesale or retail,
at the most reduced prices, for Cash or
Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp,
Pork in barrel, Lard in sarks, and bacon
Butter to be taken in exchange for the above
Merchandise, if delivered in good order.

Lexington, December 9.

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